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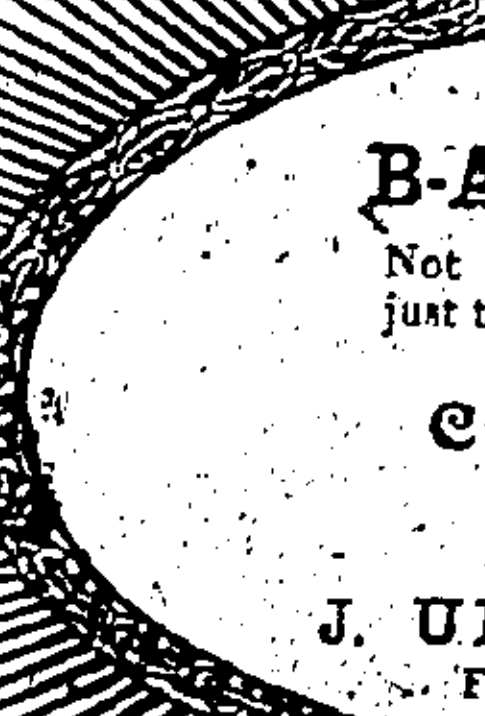
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

ALLIES AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 3.
The conference was exclusively occupied with a speech by Lloyd George, who declared that the German offer was a mockery. He emphasised that the Allied measures did not aim at annihilation of Germany. Von Simons replied that he would submit the German reply on Monday but affirmed that Germany's sentiments had been misunderstood and coercive measures would not be necessary.

HOW GERMANS LOOKED.

LONDON, March 3.
The German delegates appeared most perturbed as Lloyd George's speech at the conference proceeded, and at the close they showed signs of deep emotion. The Premier was unusually grave and preoccupied when he left the palace.

The Premier was loudly cheered in the House of Commons when he announced the steps to be taken failing German acceptance, and described von Simons' proposals as lamentably and absurdly short of Germany's capacity to pay.

GAPING CROWD.

LONDON, March 3.
Recognising the gravity of to-day's conference an unusual crowd witnessed the arrival of the delegates, including the Germans, at St. James' Palace. The conference lasted two hours. It is understood the Germans were summoned to appear at a conference at noon on Monday to give a definite reply to the allied terms.

THE STEPS.

LLOYD GEORGE has confirmed the news that failing German acceptance of the Paris demands by noon on Monday, the Allies will occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort, and Dueseldorf, and control the Rhine customs and tax sales of German goods to allied countries.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Lloyd George in his speech said the allied governments considered the statement by von Simons a definite challenge to fundamental conditions of the treaty of Versailles. The Paris proposals involved a substantial relaxation of the full demand of that treaty in respect of disarmament and reparation. These proposals were made in a spirit of concession to induce an amicable settlement. The counter proposals made mock of the treaty. The allies reached that conclusion not merely from the character of the counter proposals but from the speeches of von Simons in Germany after the Paris proposals and from the support accorded him in the German Press and Reichstag.

He specified a speech at Stuttgart when von Simons repudiated German responsibility for the war which repudiation was acclaimed throughout Germany. It therefore represented the real attitude of Germany towards the treaty of peace. Lloyd George emphasised that for the Allies the German responsibility for the war is a fundamental fact and if that acknowledgment were repudiated or abandoned, the treaty would be destroyed. The Allies must therefore take into account the fact that the German government, supported by public opinion, was challenging the foundation of the treaty of Versailles and proposals like those of von Simons were simply a necessary corollary of this new attitude. Until Germany, as she compelled France to do in 1871, accepted the world's verdict that she was in the wrong and consented to interpret her obligations accordingly, these conferences would be futile.

The German people seemed under the impression that the Allied demands were an intolerable oppression designed to destroy their great country and enslave a great people. On the contrary the Allies regarded a free, contented, and prosperous Germany as essential to civilisation, and a discontented and enslaved Germany as a menace to and burden on European civilisation. The Allies did not desire to oppress or impose bondage on Germany but simply asked her to discharge her obligations and repair the injuries of the war provoked by her imperial government. Unlike the treaty at Frankfurt, the Allies were not asking for the costs of the war, realising the impossibility of a single country being able to pay them. It was important that the German public should thoroughly understand the character of the Allies' demand because they certainly had not yet appreciated it.

The Allies simply insist that Germany pay reparation for material damage to property and injuries inflicted on the lives or limbs of inhabitants. "We ask no more and can take no less. These are not imaginary wrongs. They are injuries the reparation whereof imposes a crushing burden at this moment upon the resources of the Allied countries." Lloyd George specified that France was at present budgeting for twelve thousand million francs to restore the devastated areas, apart from the gigantic sum for pensions for which provision must be made yearly for at least a decade. What charge could the German budget show comparable thereto? He was convinced that the German people had no idea of the devastation in allied countries as a result of the action of their imperial Government in 1914.

In view of the incalculable importance of a real understanding it was vital that the German public be informed of the character and extent of the devastation. He believed when they realised it that their attitude would change. He proceeded to quote figures. Twenty-one thousand factories were destroyed in France and 1,659 mines in north France were destroyed. Communes and townships wiped out numbered 2,363; partly destroyed 630. A thousand houses were completely or partially destroyed. Eight thousand kilometres of railways, 52 thousand kilometres of roads, and 3,700 hectares of soil must be restored. The coal production of France was reduced by fifty per cent. An incredible amount of this damage was done deliberately with a view to destroying the essential means of production in both France and Belgium.

He instanced the French flax industry as practically wiped out, so that Germany, which supplied France in pre-war year to the extent of eight per cent, now supplies fifty per cent. of her flax products. He instanced the blast furnaces and rolling mills of Belgium, deliberately dynamited to prevent the Belgian industry competing with Germany's after the war. On the other hand, houses in Germany, with a few exceptions in east Prussia, were undamaged, the German factories were all intact. Therefore, unless reparations were made by Germany, the victors would pay the price of defeat and the vanquished would reap the fruits of victory. The destruction of Belgian factories was such that 150 thousand Belgian workmen were deported to Germany because unemployed. These were merely samples of destruction. He had not given figures for Italy or Britain but mentioned in the case of the latter that eight million tons of shipping were destroyed.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/3 3/8
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COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The 36th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (since its registration), was held at the Hongkong Hotel at 11.30 this morning.

Mr. Henry Humphreys was in the chair, and was supported by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harrison and Mr. H. P. White (Directors) and Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary).

The following shareholders were present—Messrs. M. S. Northcote, J. D. Humphreys, W. D. Jubb, D. E. Clark, F. W. Stapleton, J. M. Wynn, G. Rapp and Capt. Ritchie.

The Chairman: Gentlemen,—It is now past the time for which the meeting has been called, and with your permission I will call upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

After Mr. Tarrant had read the notice, the Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I propose with your permission to follow the usual course and make the Report and Statement of Accounts and Auditors' Report as read. It is gratifying to me to come before you with such a favourable account, unquestionably the best in the history of the Company. Larger dividends have been paid in years gone by, but never have larger profits been made. It is to the more conservative policy adopted in recent years of appropriating much larger sums than formerly for depreciation that the improved position of the Company financially and otherwise is to some extent due. The high rate of exchange ruling during the period under review has undoubtedly helped us. The accounts call for very little comment from me. Nevertheless there is one item in the balance sheet which I should like to refer to, viz., "Good debts due from customers." This shows an increase of \$79,335.97. It would seem at first sight that our ordinary customers are owing us that much more money than the previous year but such is not altogether the case. In 1920 we converted our Chinese branches outside Hongkong into agencies. The amounts owing by these branches used to figure in the assets under the heading of "Stocks in Trade." They now, as agencies, appear under the heading of "Good debts due from customers," and this largely accounts for the increase in question.

You will, I feel sure, approve of a somewhat larger sum than usual being appropriated for the benefit of the Staff Provident Fund. Such bonuses have previously been allotted to members of the fund pro rata according to length of service, members who have had less than approximately one year's service not participating. We propose to adopt the same procedure on this occasion.

I have no further remarks to make, and when the accounts have been duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

Mr. Northcote: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Put to the meeting, the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next business, gentlemen, is the re-election of the Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. J. Scott Harrison and H. P. White.

Capt. Ritchie: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was carried nem con.

The Chairman: The only other business of the meeting, gentlemen, is the election of the Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Clark: I have much pleasure in moving the confirmation of the election of Mr. H. Greenwood and the re-election of Mr. C. Bernard Brown as Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year with a remuneration of \$500 each.

Mr. Stapleton: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Carried.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application to the Company's Office.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

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Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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43 x 29 (21 lbs.)

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2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 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2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115

Fughe & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Orders used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 telegraphic Code.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
March 5, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Consignment of
WOLLEN GOODS,
Comprising—
Shirts, Pyjamas, Half-Hose, Golf
Hose, Sweaters, and Sweater Coats.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 24, 1921.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
March 8, 1921, at 9.30 a.m.,
at THE NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon.

OLD AND SURPLUS
VICTUALLING STORES, &c. &c.
Comprising—
Blankets, Electro Plate, Copper Pans,
Hardware, Soap, Mass Gear, Table
Linen, &c., Serge, Remnants, Provisions,
&c. &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on
Catalogue.
On view Monday, 7th March.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, February 21, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
March 9, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One Excelsior Motor Cycle,
11 H.P. recent model,
in good running order.
Fisk tyre on front wheel nearly new.
Good gear tyre, set of tools, and pump
complete.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 3, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
March 9, 1921, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AS ASSORTMENT OF
Household Linens, &c.,
Comprising—
Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets,
White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances,
Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed
Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies,
Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises and
Suit Cases.

Three Pairs Binoculars, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 23, 1921.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street
Situated at Broadway Road, Hongkong.
Substantially built 5-roomed Bungalow
with usual outbuildings and garden.
Recently painted and colourwashed
throughout.

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 11, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 5 INSERTIONS.
\$1. FREEPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 5 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—A FEW THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD, KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL. Apply J. CARR, Architect and Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUNGALOW, standing in own Grounds. Beautiful View, Large Drawing Room, 2 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, Bathrooms, Enclosed Verandah, Hall, Sitting Room, Commodious Servant's Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court, Electric Light throughout. Gas Installation. For further particulars, apply Box 1262, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE OF
THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS invites sealed proposals of
bridge contractors for designing and
building a new steel bridge about 2,800
meters in length across the Yellow River
(Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received
up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the
office of Peking-Hankow Railway,
Peking, China, plans, rules and
specifications can be obtained from the
following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway,
American, British, Belgian, French,
Italian, and Japanese Legations.
Foreign: Chinese Legations, Wash-
ington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome
and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be
accompanied with pounds £ for foreign
countries and with dollars \$ for
Peking.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY
ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on

WEDNESDAY,
March 9, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 6 Morrison Hill.

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.

Also
One Hicksha (wire wheels).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 24, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
March 9, 1921, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTRADES, CARPETS,**
&c., &c.

comprising—
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Teakwood Twin Beds, double,
large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-
boards, Dinner Wazons, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
service, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Joking Stoves, Outlets, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood
Screens, Sundry blackwood Furniture,
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,
&c.

Also
Several lots Tennis Balls, One 12-Bore
Sporting Gun with Case and One Auto
Piano with Halls, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 23, 1921.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street
Situated at Broadway Road, Hongkong.
Substantially built 5-roomed Bungalow
with usual outbuildings and garden.
Recently painted and colourwashed
throughout.

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 11, 1921.

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FOR SALE—A MODERN BUNGALOW, standing in own Grounds. Beautiful View, Large Drawing Room, 2 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, Bathrooms, Enclosed Verandah, Hall, Sitting Room, Commodious Servant's Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court, Electric Light throughout. Gas Installation. For further particulars, apply Box 1262, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

INTIMATIONS.

SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

By agreement between the Exchange
Banks, SATURDAY BANKING
HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on
SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1921, will
be as follows:—
From 9.30 a.m. to 12 NOON only.
For all Banking Business.
Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING OF THE SOCIETY will be held
in the City Hall, on FRIDAY, 11th
March, at 5.30 p.m.

For the following purposes:—

- To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
- To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
- To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
- To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.
C. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1920, at the rate of Three Pounds
Sterling together with a Bonus of Two
Pounds Sterling per Share is payable
on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of
February, 1921, at the Offices of the
Corporation, where Shareholders are
requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LITTLE, ADAMS &
WOOD, HAVE REMOVED their
Offices to the New Building on Murray
Battery, Lower Albert Road.
Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

NOTICE.

A reception in honour of the 29
BISHOPS of the Missions
Strangers at present in the Colony
will be held at the CATHOLIC UNION,
on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 4.30
p.m., to which all Catholics are Cordially
invited.

J. D. OSMUND,
President Catholic Union,
P. M. HODGSON,
President Catholic Men's Club.

Hongkong, March 3, 1921.

NOTICE.

St. John's Cathedral
MONDAY,
March 7th,
at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:
Miss Bertha
Meischke.

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Sub-
scription, of a building to be
run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the
WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
and to be managed for the joint use
of the Navy, the Army and Civilians
by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will
be devoted to the erection of a
permanent stone memorial which
will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane Crawford.
Kally & Walsh.
Moutrie.
Wm. Powell, Ltd.

The Hongkong Club.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Club Lesauze.
Engineers Institute.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Club.
Peak Club.
Club de Recreo.
Outing-gower Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary.
War Memorial Committee.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

EMPIRE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY.

London, March 3rd.
Rear-Admiral T. B. S. Adair made a
typically blunt sailor's speech as regards
the Empire's contribution towards the
maintenance of the Navy, on the motion
of adjournment, in the House of Commons.
He prefaced his remarks with the ob-
servation that it was high time we announced
our naval policy to the world. If we dis-
claimed rivalry in battleship building,
millions of money, possibly a future war,
might be saved. There were only the
United States and Japan to consider.
Treaties were liable to end.

Continuing, he said that if we built
battleships it would be necessary to
develop great bases at an enormous cost.
In this connection we would have to turn
Singapore into another Rangoon.
Rear-Admiral Adair submitted that the
Dominions and the other possessions had
not done half enough towards the upkeep
of the Navy. On the basis of volume of
trade they ought to contribute two-fifths
of the cost of the Navy. The cry for a
White Australia meant a Navy there
to be comparable to Japan's Navy.
India contributed very little. Canada's
Navy was a lamentable failure. South
Africa's contribution was ridiculous,
having regard to its trade. The West
Indies, West Africa, East Africa, Man-
robia, Hongkong, and a hundred other
places, had contributed nothing. He
asked why not. Apart from the in-
equity of naval competition, we could not
afford to compete with a country like
America, unless the Dominions paid part
of the cost.

Col. Sir James Craig, scathingly re-
plying, stated that the Navy Estimates were
to be introduced on March 16th, and it
would be improper to anticipate them.
The gallant Admiral's remarks, he said,
would be carefully reviewed and would
help the Cabinet to come to a decision.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ALLIES' ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

London, March 3rd.
The gravity of the Allied Pronounce-
ment today is everywhere recognized.
The strictest secrecy is observed regard-
ing the reply, in accordance—as one leading
paper rather tartly says—with the now
established practice of open diplomacy.
It is reliably understood, however, that
the reply will be in the nature of an
ultimatum with the shortest time-limit
threatening military and economic action.
It is foreboded that failure in com-
pliance with the ultimatum will entail the
occupation of certain German towns,
Dusseldorf and Duisburg are mentioned
in this connection, also Mannheim and
Dortmund—of which the two last-named
would constitute the eventual flank-guards
for a larger operation in which Frank-
furt and Darmstadt will be embraced.
The Allies are determined to continue
the pressure on Germany, and the
Marshall Foch and Field-Marshal Sir
Henry Wilson have declared that these
plans can be executed without re-mobiliza-
tion. It is considered that economic
penalties alone will not operate quickly
enough.

Although the Allies are now unanimous
as regards the course of action they should
pursue, it is believed that an agreement
was not reached without considerable con-
flict of opinion.

The Daily Herald says that the French
thrust for embark on punitive mea-
sures alone, if the Allies did not agree
to immediate action.

The Italians supported Mr. Lloyd
George, and counselled patience and an-
other chance to the Germans, who, in-
deed, are in constant communication
with the Allies.

M. Briand eventually yielded.
With a view of thoroughly impressing
the public with the justice of the re-
paration demands, the papers print
re-lit illustrations showing by means
of a map of England super-imposed on
the map of France how eighteen counties
wholly and large portions of three would
have been partly devastated if the war had
been fought in England. They also re-
produce Wagner's famous picture
painted by royal command, depicting the
dictation of peace terms to the crushed
Frenchmen Thiers and Favre at Versailles
in 1871.

Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, made an im-
portant speech on behalf of the Allies, on
the subject of German reparations.

Information from an authoritative
French source is to the effect that failing
German acceptance on the basis of the
Paris Agreement of the reparations terms
proposed on March 7th, the Allies will
immediately occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort
and Dusseldorf, impose a tax on the sales
German goods in Allied countries and
establish a Customs line on the Rhine
under Allied control.

BRUXELLES, March 3rd.
A feeling of pessimism tinged with
defiance is prevalent in political circles
here. The despatches from London and
Paris talking of the menace of penal
measures have elicited the comment that
such measures would mean the tearing up
of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Lokalanzeiger says that the occupa-
tion of more German territory would be
of advantage to the Empire, tactically
and politically, because the illegality of
such an action would free Germany from
all claims under the Treaty. All con-
trolling commissions would have to leave
Germany, and all questions regarding
peace would have to be settled anew.

The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung says,
"When the first French soldier marches
into a town outside the occupied territory
the Treaty of Versailles will cease to exist
and we shall again be in the position of
a State at war."

U.S. ARMY ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.
The conference of the Senate and the
House of Representatives has agreed to
the Army Appropriation Bill providing
an Army of 132,000 of enlisted men dur-
ing the next financial year. The agree-
ment evidently ensures the passage of the
Army Budget Estimates of \$355,000,000 in
the present session.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS
of this Company will be held at the
Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SAT-
URDAY, 19th March, 1921, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Board of Directors, together with
a Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1920.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATUR-
DAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE DINING AND DANCING accom-
modation is fully booked for the
night of WEDNESDAY, 9th March,
1921.

Hongkong, February 23, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE APPROACH ROADS to the
above Hotel are CLOSED tempo-
rarily for the purpose of regrading.
Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested
to use the steps opposite the main
entrance until completion of such work.

CREME SIMON

For Beauty,
Whiteness,
Preservation,
of the Skin.

Artificial Chaps and all Irritations of the
Epidermis caused by the sun and wind.
Absolutely untried.

Does not produce Hair.

Of all Cosmetics, Creams, Lotions,
Powders, and so on.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided
with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at
all times. Sprains may be cured in
much less time when promptly treat-
ed. Lame back, lame shoulder pains in the
side and chest and rheumatic pains are
some of the diseases for which it is
especially valuable. Try this liniment
and you will never wish to be without
it. For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ALLIES' ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

London, March 3rd.
The gravity of the Allied Pronounce-
ment today is everywhere recognized.
The strictest secrecy is observed regard-
ing the reply, in accordance—as one leading
paper rather tartly says—with the now
established practice of open diplomacy.
It is reliably understood, however, that
the reply will be in the nature of an
ultimatum with the shortest time-limit
threatening military and economic action.
It is foreboded that failure in com-
pliance with the ultimatum will entail the
occupation of certain German towns,
Dusseldorf and Duisburg are mentioned
in this connection, also Mannheim and
Dortmund—of which the two last-named
would constitute the eventual flank-guards
for a larger operation in which Frank-
furt and Darmstadt will be embraced.
The Allies are determined to continue
the pressure on Germany, and the
Marshall Foch and Field-Marshal Sir
Henry Wilson have declared that these
plans can be executed without re-mobiliza-
tion. It is considered that economic
penalties alone will not operate quickly
enough.

Although the Allies are now unanimous
as regards the course of action they should
pursue, it is believed that an agreement
was not reached without considerable con-
flict of opinion.

The Daily Herald says that the French
thrust for embark on punitive mea-
sures alone, if the Allies did not agree
to immediate action.

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thrust for embark on punitive mea-
sures alone, if the Allies did not agree
to immediate action.

The Italians supported Mr. Lloyd
George, and counselled patience and an-
other chance to the Germans, who, in-
deed, are in constant communication
with the Allies.

M. Briand eventually yielded.
With a view of thoroughly impressing
the public with the justice of the re-
paration demands, the papers print
re-lit illustrations showing by means
of a map of England super-imposed on
the map of France how eighteen counties
wholly and large portions of three would
have been partly devastated if the war had
been fought in England. They also re-
produce Wagner's famous picture
painted by royal command, depicting the
dictation of peace terms to the crushed
Frenchmen Thiers and Favre at Versailles
in 1871.

Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, made an im-
portant speech on behalf of the Allies, on
the subject of German reparations.

Information from an authoritative
French source is to the effect that failing
German acceptance on the basis of the
Paris Agreement of the reparations terms
proposed on March 7th, the Allies will
immediately occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort
and Dusseldorf, impose a tax on the sales
German goods in Allied countries and
establish a Customs line on the Rhine
under Allied control.

BRUXELLES, March 3rd.
A feeling of pessimism tinged with
defiance is prevalent in political circles
here. The despatches from London and
Paris talking of the menace of penal
measures have elicited the comment that
such measures would mean the tearing up
of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Lokalanzeiger says that the occupa-
tion of more German territory would be
of advantage to the Empire, tactically
and politically, because the illegality of
such an action would free Germany from
all claims under the Treaty. All con-
trolling commissions would have to leave
Germany, and all questions regarding
peace would have to be settled anew.

The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung says,
"When the first French soldier marches
into a town outside the occupied territory
the Treaty of Versailles will cease to exist
and we shall again be in the position of
a State at war."

###

THE CHINA MAIL.

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THE DULL DAYS.

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Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

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60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. E. M. Hyndman and family
return sincere thanks to all friends
for their kind expressions of sympathy
and for the many beautiful floral
tributes sent in their recent sad
bereavement.

BIRTH.

TILLEY.—On February 20, 1921, at
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy
Tilley, a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921.

OUR HARBOUR.

Our harbour means so much to
us all, and we know so little about
it. They do not tell us much,
you'll notice, because we are heifers,
persons of no account. A very
expert Expert has been here and
had a look at it, and we haven't
as yet the least idea what he said.
We have had many Legislative
Council meetings since he came
and saw and took his title away
with him, but no question has
been asked, and no hint of what
is proposed or contemplated has
leaked out.
The dredger St. Enoch, an old-
fashioned, almost obsolete bucket
dredger, bought second-hand from
the contractors who made the
Naval Yard, is out of commission,
and nothing seems to be afoot
even in this connection. Do we
need a dredger? If we do it should
be a powerful, up-to-date suction
dredger. A few men who go about
with their eyes open say that we
do need a dredger. The visiting
ships are getting bigger and bigger,

and the wharves have it that some
of them have touched bottom. Our
harbour is silting up.
Since they smiled, many months
ago, at the China Mail's suggestion
that reclamations like that for the
Electric Light and Power works
must affect the harbour silt and
start silage, facts have been ac-
cumulating to show that our sug-
gestion was shrewder than the
sneers it provoked. Shallow sound-
ings have been appearing in un-
expected places. We are wonder-
ing if the attention of our titled
expert was called to them.
We cannot afford to have our
hitherto peerless harbour get a bad
name among the ports of the
world. Let a liner touch bottom
here, and the tale of it will be told
on countless distant quays. From
the quays it must meander up into
offices and into the rooms of agents
and directors. We remember one
port where ships began to touch,
and where the government thought
the remedy was to bush up the
news. Ships gave that port the
go-by. Business fell away. Let
us see to it that Hongkong has
nothing to conceal. What of our
reclamations, our dredger, our ex-
pert's report, and plans? Is this
matter so vital to the rest of
our communal existence, getting
prompt and determined attention?
We cannot say; we can only ask.
No one seems to know.
It must already have been
noticed that yesterday's Council
meeting enlightened us not at all,
so far as our chief interest goes.
The continuance of the very light
Light Dues was feebly opposed, as
we prophesied would be the case,
and the demand for a "pledge"
was so formal and perfunctory that
it could safely have been ignored.
However, our Governor thought it
worth while to point out its ab-
surdity, and it died like a damp
quill. The orators who enjoy tell-
ing us that our harbour and its
shipping are the "lifeblood" of
the Colony must find it embarrass-

ing to have to confess that there
is coagulation, and that the cir-
culation is impeded by "exorbitant"
rates.
As regards harbour improve-
ment, we have the hint from His
Excellency that "in the future"
a "very large sum of money" may
or will have to be spent to "keep
it up to date." "Keep" was
scarcely "le mot juste." "Bring"
would have been more apt. The
hint may or may not mean that
the Government is favourably con-
sidering sweeping recommenda-
tions; but, as we have already said,
we do not know. It is desirable
that we should know. There could
be no harm in our knowing. Yet
the probability is that we shall have
to wait and see, as usual. Our
Government likes to "move in a
mysterious way," its "wonders to
perform." While we receive His
Excellency's hint in this way with
eager curiosity and lively hope, it
is both amazing and amusing to
find the spokesman for our Cham-
ber of Commerce receiving it "with
some alarm." Although in the
same breath repeating that "on
the shipping the life of the Colony
depends," he hoped that, even
though they were "necessary for
the life of the port," there would
be no harbour developments unless
they could be paid for out of re-
venue or unless a loan were raised.
One has an impression of a patient
in bed, seriously ill, perhaps dying,
sending for the doctor, and then
countermarching the call in order
to haggle about his fee. Seriously,
however, we are in full agreement
with the speaker as regards the
importance of conserving what is
left to us of the "freedom" of
the port. We would much rather
advocate an income tax than any
more customs collections.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

In consequence of the recent
fire, the sailing of the T.K.K.
"Korea Maru" has been postponed
from March 7 to 15. The vessel is
at present at Taitoo Dock under-
going repairs.

The second pianoforte recital
given by Professor Danenberg's
pupils in St. Andrew's Hall last night
was much enjoyed by a large
audience. The programme given on
Monday was repeated.

The collections at St. John's
Cathedral on Sunday, February 20
for the Famine Fund amounted to
\$738.00. Three donations were
subsequently received, one of \$30,
one of \$20 and one of \$10, to be
added to the collections, making the
Total \$758.

"Some of my Japanese friends
have informed me that I am going
to be deported by the Japanese
authorities, and I am wondering why,
for I have not been bribed by the
Bolshevik Government nor have I
dared to inspect Japanese fortresses
in the interest of the United States,"
declared Mr. Ello Schenke, a blind
Russian poet to a newspaper cor-
respondent recently.

The bill whose object is aliter-
atively described in the Manila
papers as being to "put pants on
the pagans" in the Philippines,
which, as was reported, was
rejected by the Senate, has brought
a flood of offers from cloth-
ing manufacturers in the United
States, who are anxious to secure
contracts to clothe the non-Christian
tribes at the expense of the Govern-
ment.

Bamboo workers in Shanghai
have been demanding a raise of
salary. They claim that this is due
them in view of the fact that when
rice was dear last year, they never
hinted to their employers that they
wanted increases although they had
to suffer much in consequence. At
a meeting it was decided that a formal
demand be sent in to the employers
who are claiming now that there is
no necessity for a rise as rice is so
cheap at present.

Some time ago it was reported
by the vernacular press that, owing
to financial distress at the end of the
last year, the Tsing House had
mortgaged the Summer Palace to a
certain foreigner at \$12,000,000 and
that all valuables and curios formerly
stored in the Summer Palace were
removed to the Imperial Palace in
the city. The Government has now
received a despatch from Mr. Shih
Shu, Guardian of the Emperor, re-
futing the report. He assures the
Cabinet that he will not contract any
foreign loan without the knowledge
of the Government.

A boy 14 years of age, was this
morning charged before Magistrate
Lindell with hawking sugar cane
without a licence. He denied that
the cane was his. A friend was sel-
ling, and as he was very busy, the
defendant undertook to shave a few
lengths for him. When the detective
arrived, the friend ran away and
defendant was arrested. The detec-
tive said that he actually saw the
defendant receive one cent from a
customer at the Statue Pier. In-
spector Blackman said that, when
searched at the station, the defendant
had no money on him. The detec-
tive: He threw the one cent into
the harbour when I arrested him.
The Magistrate gave the defendant
the benefit of the doubt and dis-
charged him.

SPECIAL CABLE.

PACIFIC NAVAL DEFENCE.

ADMIRALS' CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT PENANG TOMORROW.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Mar. 3.

The admirals' conference is being
held in Penang on March 5. H.M.A.S.
"Brisbane" with Admiral Grant on
board arrived here yesterday. H.M.S.
"Hawkins" with Vice-Admiral Sir
A. Duff is due tomorrow. H.M.S.
"Caroline" with Admiral Tophill is
due at Penang on Saturday.

TALES TOLD ON THE TRAM.

That a youth employed on one of
our highhouses, exploding log bombs,
shattered his hand, and lost much
blood before a passing ship could be
stopped to bring him in. That his
fingers were cut off on arrival here,
and that he will get over it.
That naval men are going up to
Canton this week to play the Sha-
meen men at various games, and have
a good time, incidentally helping Earl
Haig's Fund.

That the Cantonese on Sunday are
having a popular demonstration, to
show the world that they are with
their government in its claims regard-
ing the Customs surplus.

That the fire-damaged "Korea"
will be repaired at Taitoo.
That a certain ship touched bottom
on the edge of the fairway, Kowloon
side. That many of them churn up
mud. That a suction dredger should
be got.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was return-
ed for the Colony yesterday.

A chair coolie who was kicked
by a fare in the course of a quarrel,
was yesterday removed to the Gov-
ernment Civil Hospital.

Mr. Tung Cheoy, well-known
Chinese capitalist and miner, who has
been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as
Director of the Bureau of Mines of
the Ministry of Interior, has arrived
at Canton from Singapore.

Found dead under suspicious
circumstances in a house of ill-fame
in Temple Street, Yau-mah, the re-
mains of an unknown male Chinese,
aged about 30 years were yesterday
removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.
The police are enquiring into the
matter.

Word has been received in
Yokohama of the death of Mr. J.
W. Copmann of New York on Feb.
8. Mr. Copmann was General Man-
ager of the Standard Oil Co. in
Japan and for the Far East for a
long period of years, having his
headquarters in Yokohama.

According to a Shanghai paper
Mr. H. Witter Bynner, the American
poet who has been at work in Peking
on the translation of Tang dynasty
poems, is at present in Shanghai.
He is on his way south to visit Can-
ton and other places full of poetic
atmosphere and will return again to
Shanghai later.

It is reported, states the Chinese
press, that 12 passengers will be
carried by the aeroplanes which are
to be used in the Peking-Shanghai
Air Mail Service. The trip will take
eight hours and the fare will be \$280
per person. There will be a special
insurance rate of \$40 which, in case
of accidents, will bring in a return
of \$10,000.

The Secretary of the Church
Missionary Society has received a
draft for \$8 4s 1d for the Famine
Relief Fund from the teachers and
boys of the Bishop Gobat School,
Jerusalem per Mr. Nofel Istiphan.
The collection was a spontaneous
contribution from a Mission School
on hearing of the distress caused by
the famine.

When a small Chinese boy, was
this morning charged before Magis-
trate Lindell with unlawfully hawk-
ing melon seeds without a licence,
he frankly admitted the offence and
said that he had no money to take
out a licence. As there were no
previous convictions recorded against
the defendant, the Magistrate dis-
charged him with the warning that
if brought before him again, he would
order him to be whipped.

With a view to reviving the com-
petition for the Interport Rifle Shield
which previous to the war was an
interesting annual event, Mr. M.S.
Northcote Hon. Secretary of the
Hongkong Rifle Association, last
month wrote to the Shanghai, Singa-
pore and Penang Associations for
their views on the matter. No reply
has as yet been received from the
Northern Settlement, but letters
received from the Malayan ports
indicate that it will not be possible
to revive the Interport competition
until next year at the earliest.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BAMBOO LIGHT DUES.

STEAMER FREIGHTS AND PARES.

In reply to H.E. the Governor's
observations regarding "exorbitant"
steamer freights and fares at the
meeting of the Legislative Council
yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr
said that he would like to say that
the causes of the exorbitant freights
and passages unfortunately did not
rest with the shipping companies con-
cerned who would all without excep-
tion prefer that their affairs should
continue the even tenor of their
ways rather than be affected by the
causes referred to over which they
had no control.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said that he
was prepared to accept the amend-
ment suggested by His Excellency
that the light dues should be con-
tinued for the present year on the
understanding that no new taxation
would be imposed on shipping during
that period.
H.E. the Governor said that in any
case before new taxation was imposed
due notice would be given but in the
present case he was prepared to give
a pledge that no new taxation would
be imposed if the light dues were
continued for the present year.

After the resolution had been
amended to include the words "for
the present year" it was carried.

INDIAN OFFICIAL RETIRES.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION.

At Wiseman's Cafe yesterday after-
noon Khan Sahib Hasham Kahn, who
is leaving the Colony shortly on re-
tirement to India on pension after 20
years in the Government Service at
the Post Office, was entertained by
his colleagues of the Government
Service and several of the leading
members of the Indian community.
Opportunity was taken to present the
guest of the afternoon with a gold
watch as a parting gift from those
who had worked with him during his
career in the Civil Service of the
Colony.
In making the presentation
Bishan Singh drew attention to the
fact that their guest was the first In-
dian in the Colony to receive the
title of Khan Sahib from the Indian
Government, and expressed the hope
that the Khan Sahib would live long
to enjoy his well earned title and pen-
sion. He also wished for him free-
dom in the future from asthmatic
attacks.

In a few well chosen words the
Khan Sahib thanked his colleagues
for the honour they had done him,
and for the beautiful parting gift
which he assured them he would
always treasure as a reminder of the
happy days he had spent among them.
Three hearty cheers were given for
the Khan Sahib and also for the
Chairman, Mr. Bishan Singh.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WARWICK COMPANY.

CAPTAIN DREW.

Notable success was scored in the
Theatre Royal last night by the popu-
lar Warwick Comedy Company with
"Captain Drew," an unusually clever
and witty comedy, even for Hubert
Henry Davies, an admitted master in
the rare art of writing plays that base
their appeal neither solely on the
amusing nor the serious but on a
happy combination of both. "Captain
Drew," which introduces the "eternal
triangle" in an entirely new and
original way, requires no description
here, having been witnessed by large
audiences when presented by the
Warwick Company in the course of
a recent visit to Hongkong, and it is
sufficient to record that the players
each made a small personal triumph
of the roles allotted them. Mr. N.
Thorne-Mayne in the title role was
characteristically good, while Miss
Joan Mayne gave a charming portrayal
of her ex-acting part. Miss Dorothy
Radford as the young woman imbued
with the idea that every man whom
she meets is on the point of propos-
ing to her, was responsible for much of
the fun. Mr. Frank Wheatley as the
husband, Mr. Dudley Howarth as the
well-intentioned friend, and Mr. Tom
Fenwick as the mercenary rival,
each played his part with ease and
discrimination.
To-night the Company will present
"When We Were Twenty-one," a
delightful comedy of youth by H. V.
Esmond, whose name alone is ample
guarantee of the excellence of the
play.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

From Saturday to Tuesday next a
beautiful drama will be screened.
Blanche Sweet takes the leading role
in "The Girl in the Web," as the
star of our future attraction for the
coming week. "It is a drama so out-
of-the-ordinary and so full of woman-
ly appeal that it will be especially
liked. The heroine's emergence from
trouble is managed in a surprising
way.

MURDER TRIAL.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE COOLIE
GUILTY.**

DEATH SENTENCES PASSED.

A verdict of guilty was returned
at the adjourned Criminal Sessions
before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr.
H. H. J. Gompertz this morning
against Tong Tim, a coolie formerly
employed at Government House, who
was charged with having murdered
a wash amah named Chan Cheuk,
employed at No. 56 The Peak.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster, addressing the
Court for the defence, reminded the
jury that it was a principle of British
justice that the prosecution must
bring a charge home to a prisoner to
the exclusion of all reasonable doubt.
The responsibility of deciding issues
of fact was theirs alone; on their
judgment, intelligence and care the
life of a human being depended.
They must not be influenced by
possibilities or even probabilities;
nothing but absolute certainty in
their own minds and consciences
would justify a verdict adverse to the
prisoner. Applying these
principles, counsel declared that
the prosecution had completely failed.
Not a single important incident in
the case rested on the evidence of
more than one witness, although
forty had been called.

As to the suggested motive of
robbery, counsel pointed out that the
sum found upon the prisoner did not
correspond with the large sum the
deceased was believed to be carrying.
The alleged suspicious actions of the
prisoner on the day after the murder
were trivial; many members of the
staff of Government House had been
detained by the police for similar
actions, and afterwards released.

After touching upon the law of
the case, the Attorney-General, who
conducted the case for the Crown,
traversed the evidence, remarking
that there were certain facts which
taken simply would be colourless, or
certainly not significant, but he
thought, taken in conjunction with
the other facts of the case acquired
colour, significance, and importance.
Counsel declared his conviction that
the murder must have been com-
mitted by someone in Government
House and someone who knew the
deceased well enough to induce her
to accompany him to a remote quar-
ter of the building at a late hour at
night. Now, the only man in Govern-
ment House whom the deceased
knew was the prisoner and him she
knew fairly well. Referring to the
suggestion that the small blood stain
on prisoner's left pocket had been
caused by scratches on his hand,
counsel incidentally the defence had
failed to explain—counsel pointed
out that the scratches were on the
right hand. The defence, continued
counsel, claimed that if the prisoner
had been guilty he would have taken
care to explain when arrested and
questioned regarding his movements,
where he was at the time
of the murder. Counsel sub-
mitted that the prisoner did not
tell any story of where he was at the
time of the murder because he had
none to tell. Nor had the defence
called one witness to say where he
was at that time.

In summing up his Lordship ex-
plained the law to the jury and dwell-
ed on the salient features of the evi-
dence, expressing the opinion that
the deceased having been strangled
in the bathroom about 10.30 on that
Sunday night the murderer must have
been someone who knew her and was
acquainted with the premises. The
field was narrowed by the fact that
the murderer must have been on
friendly or confidential terms with his
victim who otherwise would not have
accompanied him to the remote spot
where the murder was committed.
From the evidence there was no
reason to suppose that there was a
love affair between the woman and
her murderer. It was clear that the
deceased knew the murderer well
and there was no evidence to show
that she was on familiar terms with
any person at Government House
other than the prisoner, a fellow
villager and member of the same
association. On the very day of
the murder the deceased
had sought the prisoner
at Government House several times.
Discussing the question of motive,
his Lordship found that
while the Crown did not directly as-
sign a motive it was not a formal
necessity in a case of murder for the
prosecution to prove for what motive
that murder was committed. The
difficulty was that to the ordinary
man in his sober senses no
motive seemed sufficient for what
appeared to be a cold-blooded,
determined, and ruthless crime.
Therefore he did not consider that
the question of motive was serious.
After dealing with other points
including the blood stains on pri-
soner's coat and his movements at
the time of the murder, his Lordship
said that the jury must take into
consideration the fact that with all
the facts given in evidence known
to the prisoner, no explanation or
refutation had been offered. The
jury must find beyond all reasonable
doubt that the prisoner was the man
who committed the murder.

After an absence of an hour and
a half the jury returned. In answer
to the Clerk of the Court the Fore-
man said their verdict was unani-
mous. They found the prisoner
"guilty."
Asked by the judge if he had any-
thing to say, the prisoner replied
"I did not do this thing," and

MASTERY OF THE AIR.

SECRETS OF FLIGHT.

WONDERS OF NATURE.

"If a lion could jump as well as a
bat it could jump easily from this
Royal Institution to Trafalgar-
square." The illustration apparently
satisfied Professor J. Arthur Thom-
son's audience at his concluding lec-
ture of the series on "The Flammis
of Life"—that he was right in his
contention that it was as well for us
that some things could not fly very
far.

Having dealt in previous lec-
tures with the sea, the shore, and the
land, Professor Thomson said that the
mastery of the air had been attempted
time after time, four successful solu-
tions had been found—by insects,
pterosaurs, bats, and birds. Flight
meant increased safety to the flyer—
witness the sorrow of the cat when
the sparrow it had been stalking dis-
appeared in the air. It meant the
power of seeking new food and drink,
for there was no possibility on the
land of these being brought to animals
as in the sea. Mastery of the air also
meant a return to the freedom of
movement which creatures had in the
open sea, and it was of great impor-
tance in seeking out suitable places
for laying eggs and bringing forth the
young. Some insects flew only once
in their lifetime, and that was when
they were going to start another gen-
eration. Undoubtedly the climax of
flight in the animal kingdom was in the
migration of birds, and it was signifi-
cant that when migration took place
the birds were seeking new places in
which to bring forth their young.
Part of the secret of flight was that
after hitting its wings vertically over
its back a bird brought its wings for-
ward and downward, to keep it from
sinking, and then backwards and up-
wards to allow it to go forward. The
rapid moulting of the lark into the
sky was accounted for by the pre-
dominance of the forward and down-
ward motion. Insects had first attain-
ed the mastery of the air, but the
secret of their flight was the extreme-
ly rapid vibration of their wings,
which were flattened hollow sails.
There was nothing in the world like
the speed of the bee's wing, which
vibrated 240 times in a second. Some
things could not fly very far, and that
was a good thing, because, if there
were nothing to check the multiplica-
tion of insects, the whole fabric of
the world would come to an end in a
very few years. If insects could move
with the freedom that birds enjoyed,
it would be a worse world for us. An
illustration of that was found in an
extinct type of dragon fly with a
spread of wings of 2ft. Socrates had
inquired into how far flea could jump,
and so it should not be beneath our
dignity to make similar inquiries.

When flight had gone its place could
be taken by extraordinary powers of
leaping. Thus, the beetle's four
wings served as volplanes. In the
same way the flying fish was a bril-
liant failure at flight, though the fish
helped the creature in its leaps. From
a form of soldering of the backbone
it was known that extinct pterodactyls
could fly a little. The next stage of
flying was that of the bat, which in
the dark never struck branches or
other obstacles. In fact, if a bat
had its eyes covered it could fly about
in a dark room in which wires were
stretched and yet it would not strike
the wires. That might be accounted
for by a very delicate sense of touch,
but a pretty theory worth considering
was that the bat, while flying in the
dark, heard the echoes of the high-
pitched notes from obstacles in its
way, and so was able to fly in safety.
There must have been a smile about
Nature when bats appeared—crea-
tures which could hang themselves up
by the toes and fold themselves in
their arms. Supreme conquest of the
air was illustrated by birds, the central
secret of whose flight was in the
feathers. A feather which was ex-
hibited contained a million parts, and
perhaps the fashioning of that feather
had taken a million years. For both
insects and birds it was certain that
there must have been walking before
running, and leaping before flying,
and that birds learnt to fly because they
first learnt to leap upon the ground,
holding out their wings, still without
feathers, to help them in great leap-
ing steps along the ground. For long
ages life had been slowly creeping
upwards, and there was no reason to
believe that it was going to stop.

In connection with the scandal
at the Moji Customs, says the Osaka
Mainichi, a case of opium smuggling
on a large scale has been brought
to light, in which some of the staff
are involved. It has been ascertained
that the new case is connected with
Yamamoto Shozo, aged 32, has been
arrested. Though particulars are not
yet available, the smuggling seems
to involve some 30 men as accomp-
lices in Kobe, Moji, Korea and even
Manchuria. The amount of opium
already smuggled in or out reaching
¥300,000 or more.

repeated the account of his move-
ments which he had already given
to the police.
The Judge then doctored the black-
cap and pronounced sentence of
death.
The following were the jury—
Messrs. A. J. I. Martin (foreman), W.
Marshall, B. W. Tate, O. A. de
Carvalho, Chow U. Ting, J. J. Mar-
well, and J. N. R. Allen.

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FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Billings.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 8th March.

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd. (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 12th March.

S.S. "BOBINO MARU" Sailing on or about 24th March.

FOR JAPAN

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" Sailing on or about 6th March.

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Steamship Services Trans-Pacific. Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. Friday, 18th March. SHUNGO MARU—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. Friday, 18th March. BUENOS AIRES—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. Sunday, 13th March. BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. Friday, 11th March. SIAM MARU—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. Monday, 28th March. KANAKO MARU (taking Passengers)—Monday, 28th March. INDES MARU—Tuesday, 29th March. SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service. Tuesday, 29th March. SHISEN MARU—Tuesday, 29th March. SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands. Tuesday, 29th March. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OYEDLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Tuesday, 15th March. ALABAMA MARU—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon. Tuesday, 15th March. NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon. Thursday, 10th March. NEW ORLEANS LINE. CELEBES MARU—End of March. Taking cargo to Frisco, Panama Zone and Cuba. JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Yokohama. KEEUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the U.S. wharf near the Harbor Office. Sunday, 6th March. KALJO MARU—Friday, 11th March. TAIKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. For sailing dates and particulars please apply to Y. YASUDA, Manager. Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

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CHINA-AUSTRIA MAIL S. S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS: VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" 11th April.

Special Sailing for Shanghai.

"HWAH PING" 18th March.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON. (Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports).

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" About Mar. 12th. "CITY OF SPOKANE" About Mar. 21st.

For PORTLAND direct. (Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" About Mar. 7th. "COAXET" About Apr. 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON. Via Panama

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THE ADMIRAL LINE. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR. HOTEL MANSIONS. 2477 & 2478.

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OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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S.S. "KENTUCKY" Sailing 5th March Calls at Boston.

S.S. "LARETIS" Sailing 12th March Calls at Boston.

S.S. "KANDAHAR" Sailing 19th March Calls at Boston.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" Sailing 26th April Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG, HONGKONG & CANTON. REISS & CO. AGENTS.

SHIPPING

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

From HONGKONG

Express of Japan Mar. 22 Apr. 13. Empress of Asia Mar. 31 Apr. 18. Montague Apr. 7 May 1. Empress of Russia Apr. 28 May 18. Empress of Japan May 17 June 7. Montague June 25 July 15. Empress of Russia June 23 July 11. Empress of Japan July 7 July 28. Empress of Asia July 21 Aug. 2.

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Trade conditions on the Atlantic are so complicated as to make it impossible to give definite dates of sailing or to make any other statement as to the Pacific via U.S.S.B. steamers. Frequent sailings are made to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders must be made well in advance of sailing.

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S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

Mar. 30th April 21st May 18th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" March 19th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

April 3rd April 30th

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HAIRONG Capt. W. O. Passmore. HAILONG Capt. W. Cooper. HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart.

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Subject to change without notice.

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Shipyards: Sheung Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application. Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Mar. 6—R. F. Helens. Mar. 11—J.C.J.L. Tientsin. Mar. 11—R. F. Tientsin. Mar. 11—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 4—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 11—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 18—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 25—R. F. Tientsin. June 8—R. F. Tientsin. June 15—R. F. Tientsin. July 4—R. F. Tientsin.

FROM JAPAN.

Mar. 7—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 7—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 10—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 13—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 16—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 19—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 22—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 25—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 4—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 11—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 18—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 25—R. F. Tientsin. May 2—R. F. Tientsin.

FROM MANILA.

Apr. 1—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 1—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 1—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 1—R. F. Tientsin.

FROM JAV.

Mar. 11—J.C.J.L. Tientsin. Mar. 11—J.C.J.L. Tientsin.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Mar. 29—P. & O. Tientsin. Apr. 2—P. & O. Tientsin.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Mar. 6—R. F. Tientsin. Mar. 14—N. Y. K. Tientsin.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Mar. 15—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 21—E. & A. Tientsin.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Mar. 14—C.P.O.S. Montague.

FROM SEATTLE.

Mar. 15—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 17—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 24—R. F. Tientsin. Apr. 31—R. F. Tientsin. May 8—R. F. Tientsin. May 15—R. F. Tientsin. May 22—R. F. Tientsin. May 29—R. F. Tientsin.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mar. 11—T. K. E. Tientsin.

FROM PORTLAND.

Mar. 7—A. L. Tientsin.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Apr. 1—L.A.P.N. Tientsin.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mar. 18—D. & Co. Tientsin.

FROM LONDON.

Mar. 8—P. & O. Tientsin. Mar. 15—P. & O. Tientsin. Mar. 22—P. & O. Tientsin. Mar. 29—P. & O. Tientsin. Apr. 5—P. & O. Tientsin. Apr. 12—P. & O. Tientsin. Apr. 19—P. & O. Tientsin. Apr. 26—P. & O. Tientsin. May 3—P. & O. Tientsin. May 10—P. & O. Tientsin. May 17—P. & O. Tientsin. May 24—P. & O. Tientsin.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mar. 6—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 10—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 14—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 18—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 22—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 26—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Mar. 30—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 3—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 7—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 11—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 15—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 19—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 23—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Apr. 27—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 1—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 5—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 9—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 13—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 17—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 21—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 25—N. Y. K. Tientsin. May 29—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 2—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 6—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 10—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 14—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 18—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 22—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 26—N. Y. K. Tientsin. June 30—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 4—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 8—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 12—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 16—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 20—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 24—N. Y. K. Tientsin. July 28—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 1—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 5—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 9—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 13—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 17—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 21—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 25—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Aug. 29—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 2—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 6—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 10—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 14—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 18—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 22—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 26—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Sept. 30—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 4—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 8—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 12—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 16—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 20—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 24—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Oct. 28—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 1—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 5—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 9—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 13—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 17—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 21—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 25—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Nov. 29—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 3—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 7—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 11—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 15—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 19—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 23—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 27—N. Y. K. Tientsin. Dec. 31—N. Y. K. Tientsin.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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"DILWARA"	5,400	10th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMA LA"	9,000	15th Mar. at 10 a.m.	MANZILLA, LONDON & A'warp.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	20th Mar. at 10 a.m.	MANZILLA, LONDON & A'warp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr. at 10 a.m.	MANZILLA, LONDON & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EURYLUS"	4,000	8th Mar. at 1 p.m.	Singapore.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,510	17th Mar. at 1 p.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	8th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	8th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	3,000	14th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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N. Y. K.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.

TOYAMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th April, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KLEIERT ... Thursday, 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 12th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

WAKASA MARU (Sailing from Singapore) ... Friday, 29th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th March.

MURORAN MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 7th March.

HEIJIN MARU ... Tuesday, 15th March.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STREAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA"
Captain Raza, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, 11th March, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Godowns

and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co.'s

Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment

will be sorted out mark by mark and

delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on

unless instructions are given to the

contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th March,

1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignees

and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed

hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival

here, after which date they cannot be

recognized. No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

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He's Happy!

As your baby grows happily from month to month he needs a changing food to keep him strong and contented. THE ALLENBURYS' FOODS contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to your baby's brain and body development.

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WILE FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 6 months
WILE FOOD No. 2 - From 6 to 12 months
WILE FOOD No. 3 - From 12 to 18 months
WILE FOOD No. 4 - From 18 to 24 months

Obtainable of all Chemists
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Telephone No. 488.

SOLE AGENTS

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HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA

FOR

THE STUDEBAKER CAR.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT & "GARCOYLE MOBILOILS"

can be obtained at all hours at the Town Garage and Repulse Bay Garage.

We hold stocks of the following Cord Tyres—

"PENNSYLVANIA VACUUM CUP"

"FISKE"

"KELLY SPRINGFIELD"

"LEE"

FAR EASTERN BANKING.

INTERESTING REVIEW.

FEATURES OF THE PAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

Banking in the Far East has presented many difficulties during the second complete post-war year, says *The Times* in a special review of Far Eastern banking. International commerce has not been sustained at the high level of activity experienced at the close of 1919, and many of the commodities which figure amongst the imports and exports of the Far Eastern nations have sustained a severe fall in value. Japan gave the first definite sign of the change that was taking place in the financial crisis which occurred in that country in the spring of 1920. The difficulties which then arose were skillfully handled by the Bank of Japan and have been successfully surmounted. China, after seeing her exchanges soar to record levels with the price of silver, has also witnessed the subsequent reaction, while to this cause for reduced imports has also to be added the severe famine in some parts of the Empire. In view of these circumstances the banks working in the Far East so far as can be judged from the dividend statements announced up to the present have achieved better results for the past year than might well have been expected.

HONGKONG BANK.

The genius of the British for sound and successful banking has perhaps never been shown to better advantage than in the rise to great power and wealth of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It is safe to say that the high prestige enjoyed by Britain in the Far East, and particularly in China, owes not a little to the manner in which the affairs of this wonderfully successful bank have been conducted. The Hongkong Bank stands for British financial and commercial interests in the Far East in a manner which is hardly realised by the stay-at-home Briton, and the great responsibility which is thus thrust upon the managers of the bank has always been worthily upheld. One of the features of recent balance-sheets has been the manner in which the reserves have outstripped the paid-up capital. An important increase in the latter has just been announced. It is proposed to issue 40,000 new shares of \$125 each (at an exchange of 3s. 6d. 18s.), which are to be offered to shareholders at £70 each. As the existing paid-up capital is \$15,000,000; the new issue will raise the total to \$20,000,000. The dividend for 1920 was the same as that for 1919, namely £8 per share, or 64 per cent.

CHARTERED BANK.

For many years past the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has ranked among the most prosperous of the great Eastern exchange banks. Its gross and net profits have mounted rapidly of late years, though the growth in the former has outstripped that in the net earnings owing to the sharp rise in expenses. Thus, while gross profits at £1,258,000 for

1919 were practically double the total of 1913, the net profits in the same period have risen from £339,000 to £551,000. In view of the great expansion in business experienced within recent years, the capital account has undergone considerable enlargement. For many years up to 1913 the paid-up capital had stood at £1,200,000. In 1919 it was raised to £2,000,000 and last year a fresh million was issued, the old £20 shares being at the same time subdivided into £5 shares. The bank is very strongly placed in the matter of reserves, which amounted to £3,000,000 before the latest issue of capital. The premium on the issue was £500,000, and if this is added to reserves the latter will amount to £3,500,000, a sum well in excess of the paid-up capital. The dividend has been raised several times since 1915, and including bonus amounted to 20 1/2 per cent., free of tax, for 1919.

THE MERCHANTILE.

Though not so old-established as some of its rivals, the Mercantile Bank of India has developed rapidly in the last six or seven years. Thus, while in 1914 it held \$1 millions of deposits, the last balance-sheet showed a total of over 18 1/2 millions. A trebling of deposits within so short a time has naturally called for a larger capital, and both in 1919 and 1920 the capital account was increased. The last increase took place in April, 1920, when 60,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid, were issued at a premium of £5 per share. By this addition the paid-up capital will be raised to £1,050,000, and the reserve, if the premium on the new shares is included, will stand at the same figure. Net profits have more than doubled in the past five years, and since 1915 the dividend has been advanced from 8 1/2 per cent. to 16 per cent., the distribution for 1919 being 14 per cent., with a bonus of 2 per cent., less tax. The activity of Eastern trade in the year following the armistice is reflected in the increase shown in the bank's loans and advances in that year. At the end of 1918 they stood at £4,872,000, while by the end of 1919 they had risen to over \$1 millions.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE.

The Yokohama Specie Bank continues to forge ahead. Despite the recent financial troubles in Japan, its profits for the first half of 1920 were some £450,000 greater than those for the corresponding period of 1919, being returned at the large total of £1,055,400. This great expansion in earning power must be connected with the large additions made of late to the bank's capital. Since June, 1919, the paid-up capital has been raised from £4,200,000 to £7,400,000. The latest balance-sheet, that dated June 30, 1920, reveals comparatively small indications of the troubles of last spring. Deposits are some nine millions lower at £56,000,000, but bills payable are considerably higher at £68,244,000, as also are bills receivable at £81,180,000. Discounts and loans are over ten millions lower at £30,000,000. The Yokohama Specie Bank has played a great part in the development of Japan's foreign trade, and has reaped a rich reward

from its long sustained efforts to promote the overseas interests of Japan and the Japanese Government.

MITSUBISHI.

Like many of the important Japanese banks, the Mitsubishi Bank was originally associated with one of the great Japanese commercial families. The whole enterprise, of which the bank in its earlier days formed one of the departments, thrived greatly, and finally the time came when the importance of the banking section demanded its formation into a separate company. With a paid-up capital of yen 30,000,000 (about £5,000,000) the bank was formed into a limited liability company in 1919 under its present title, and the large part it plays in Japanese banking may be gauged from the figures of the last available report and balance-sheet, made up to June 30, 1920. The total deposit and current accounts amounted to yen 270,100,000, and acceptances to yen 13,725,000. Among the assets advances stood at yen 241,658,000 and cash at yen 26,003,000. Net profits for the half-year to that date were yen 4,333,000, and after placing yen 2,450,000 to various reserves the directors declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
The Banque Industrielle de Chine is an institution which has already taken on inconsiderable part in the economic development of China, and the political changes wrought by the war in the Far East render it probable that the opportunities for future business in this direction will be on a greater scale than in the past. The bank is of comparatively recent formation, having been established in 1913. With a head office in Paris and an office in London, it also possesses a very useful network of branches in Vladivostok, Singapore, Yokohama, and several Chinese centres. Its figures have shown marked expansion of late years. At the end of 1919 its paid-up capital stood at 39,438,000 francs (about £637,300 at current rates), while for that year net profits amounted to 14,918,000 francs, a total showing an increase of some nine and a half million francs over the 1918 profits. The dividend on the ordinary shares was 14 per cent. The balance-sheet figures have reached very large proportions. In 1914 advances on current accounts totalled 31,643,000 francs; at the end of 1919 they stood at 282,627,000 francs. Similarly, in the same period the bills held have risen from 45,000 francs to 235,524,000 francs. The total of the balance-sheet at the end of 1919 was 1,089,715,000 francs.

BANK OF TAIWAN.

In 1897 the Bank of Taiwan was established with the primary object of fostering the commercial and financial development of Taiwan (Formosa). It has accomplished this object with no small measure of success, and at the same time, has built up a position which places it in the front rank of the large Japanese banks. It now possesses an office in London and a large number of branches in the Far East, including 26 in Japan, Taiwan, and China, and offices in Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, and several other cities. Like most other banks working in the East, its business has expanded during the past four or five years. The capital in 1917 was yen 17,480,000 (about £1,748,000), but it has since been increased to yen 37,484,000. Deposits, current accounts, etc., in the same period have increased from yen 145,008,000 to yen 379,891,000. The bank now pays dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and has steadily set aside large sums out of profits to reserves. It may be added that the bank possesses a large note circulation in Taiwan, the total at the end of 1919 being yen 49,653,000.

The *Taisho Nichi Nichi* tells an extraordinary story about a fleshy fruit that grows in Tsinan, and has effects like those of opium, while it has the advantage of being cheaper. Seizures have been made on two Japanese steamers, and it is said that a Japanese in Osaka has confessed that he has an egg business in Tsinan, whence he imports the fruit concealed among eggs. As opium is now prohibited in China, it would be supposed that if there were any such fruit as is described, the Chinese would eat it all, says the *Japan Chronicle*. But the story of its importation into Japan, together with the large number of recent arrests in Japan for smuggling opium, seems to suggest that drug habits, previous to the increase in Japan, are on the increase in Japan. The new business growing up with the cultivation of the poppy in Japan and of coca in Formosa will probably produce evils that will cause regret at this geriatric quick scheme having been entered upon.

SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S DIV: II MATCHES.

Below are the fixtures for the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League to be played on Saturday, March 5.—
3 p.m. United v. Punjab, Navy.
"B" Ground.
3 p.m. Staffs v. Club, Sookumpoo ground.
3 p.m. "Carlisle" v. R.G.A. Res. Navy "A" Ground.
3 p.m. Indian v. South China, St. Joseph's Ground.
4.30 p.m. St. Joseph's v. Kowloon, St. Joseph's Ground.

CLUB RES. v. STAFFS.

The following will represent the Club Res.—Groot, Roos, Boysen, Stutz, W. Mackenzie, Macdonald, East, Sorrensen, Sherry, A. Mackenzie, and Railton.
Players are requested to be at the Pavilion before 2.45 p.m.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club in this League match to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., on the Club ground:—
T. E. Pearce (capt.), M. E. F. Airey, L. J. Davies, G. M. Dorkins, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Farthing, W. H. Hope, R. M. Madden, H. A. Sawyer, D. J. Valentine, and R. E. A. Webster.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in a friendly match against Hongkong University on the Civil Service ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—
G. R. Sayer, E. B. Reed, R. C. W. Mitchell, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. Ling, H. E. Strange, P. T. Lambie, G. H. Percy, W. H. Edmonds, E. F. Fincher, and C. Sara.

BILLIARDS.

HO KONG TONG CUPS.

At the Palace Hotel last night, Mr. J. Mukerjee (50) beat Mr. J. Sowray (200), 250-221. Highest break: Mr. Mukerjee, 21, 16 and 15; Mr. Sowray, 26, 20, 18 (twice) and 15 (twice).

TONIGHT'S GAMES.

6 p.m.—Mr. H. Davis (150) v. Mr. J. Taylor (150).
9 p.m.—Mr. E. Goimaraes (200) v. Mr. W. E. Wilson (50).

TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday in the tournament at the Hongkong Cricket Club only one match in the Open events was played—a doubles between Lt. Col. F. J. Bowen and Col. L. Humphrey v. K. Yamashiki and H. Anatoro.

The Japanese began well and the Englishmen badly, the score going to 3-0 in Yamashiki's favour before one game was taken by the other side. There was much hitting off the wood. The Japanese took the games to 4-1 and 5-2, but could get no further, and Bowen and Humphrey, playing carefully, just managed to hold them and took the set at 7-5. The Englishmen saw began to find the weak point of their opponents, namely the backhand, and pounded it to the full. The Japanese, like most of their countrymen, are unable to play a backhand half-volley, and the spectators saw them caught at their feet and helpless time after time. Their tactics, too, rendered them liable to lose many an unnecessary point, for when one partner was driven well to the baseline the other would stay in mid-court, so that a lob on the short side was put time after time across court through the feet of the man at the net. This fact and the numerous missed half-volleys accounted for most of the points in favour of the English pair. The second set was more or less a repetition of the first, and went to the winners of the first, at 6-3. Then the Japanese tried to remedy the error of their tactics, and both stayed on the base-line more. This saved them from the cross-court of their opponents, but the game now became a tediousness of competition in which the English were easily the best. They took the third and final set at 6-2.

The losers play quite a good game if they are not hurried, but they prefer a deliberate stroke. Their opponents would not give them the opportunity to play. The lobbing on both sides was good, though the Japanese were the better at this de-

JUNGLE "NEWS."

"AGENCIES."

"WIRELESS" OF THE WILD.

MYSTERIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

That natives have methods of spreading news which are, to say the least of them, extremely difficult to explain can be stated without fear of contradiction, writes R.C.T. to the *Daily Mail*.

In 1913 Lord Harcourt, then Colonial Secretary, caused a small sensation in the House of Commons by stating that he could not give details of movements of troops in Somaliland, because the news would reach the Mullah with incredible rapidity. The cutting up of the Camel Corps by the Mullah was known hundred of miles away within twenty-four hours of its occurrence.

When the Benin massacre occurred, an Englishman living at an up-country station in the Gold Coast Colony, some six hundred miles from Benin, was told by one of his boys, "Plenty white man killed in Benin country." This was days before the news reached Cape Coast.

Such instances could be multiplied to almost any extent, and all who have had experience of natives, whether in Africa, Asia, or America, are perfectly aware that news does travel through the wild in this amazingly rapid fashion.

The question is how does it travel? Some people will tell you it is done by drums and that a code is used, similar to our Morse code, the news being thus carried by night from one village to another. Others assert that smoke signals are used. Others, again, and this is a common belief in South Africa—contend that the natives about the news from hilltop to hilltop.

Dr. R. W. Felkin, who accompanied Emin Pasha through Uganda a good many years ago was at Lado a thousand miles south of Khartoum, when the local wizard told him and Ennio that during the previous night he visited Meschera el Rek, more than 500 miles away, the Nile.

He said two steamers had arrived there and described the English officer in command. He said that a short man with a big beard was bringing papers for the expedition and would reach them within about 30 days.

Thirty-two days later the steamers duly arrived, and all the details given by the native proved to be absolutely correct.

More, by comparison of dates it was found that the wizard told the doctor and Emin of the steamers' arrival at Meschera within 40 hours of their actual arrival at the spot.

To imagine that such news with such a wealth of detail could have been conveyed a distance of 550 miles inside 10 hours seems to me a greater strain on credulity than to accept the explanation that the sorcerer was clairvoyant or that it was a case of thought transference.

partment of the game, and smashing was very rare. Bowen and Humphrey did not hit hard, and won on placing. If the Japanese would learn to keep well back until they have mastered the volleying game and would use more common-sense in the matter of combination and tactics, they would produce quite a good combination, for they both possess hard drives which they did not use as much as they should have done.

The games to-day will probably be prevented by rain. The fixtures include the reply of the match between Ng See Kwong and M. P. Choa and H. Krebs and E. E. Brown in the doubles, J. R. Wood with G. R. Sayer v. G. M. Dodwell and J. M. W. Meers, in both of which the first pair should win, and in the singles the match Wong Po Keng v. Yew Man Tsun, in which I fancy that Wong will not be puzzled by the heavily-cut strokes of his opponent and should win. It will be an interesting match as the style of the two players is so very different.

A PLAYER.

LATER.

The courts have been inspected this afternoon and found in good condition. The following matches will consequently be played off:—

Open Championship Doubles: Ng See Kwong and Choa Man Ping v. H. Krebs and E. E. Brown.

Open Championship Singles: Wong Po Keng v. Yew Man Tsun.

Club Championship Singles: R. M. Henderson v. W. H. Drummond.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people than any other remedy in existence. It is known as the "Lifesaver" for its speedy cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Customers are requested to apply for our Revised Price List which came into force on 1st March, 1921.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

STRAITS COUNCIL.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION.

The following are the suggestions and recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the matter of changes in the constitution of the Straits Legislative Council:—
"We recommend that the Council be enlarged by the addition of 3 Official Members and 6 Unofficial Members so as to consist of His Excellency the Governor, 12 Official Members and 14 Unofficial Members. This will mean that there will be an Unofficial Majority and we consider that subject to adequate safeguards the principle of the Unofficial Majority should be recognised. We are of opinion that this should be the first step towards extending the representative character of the Council.

The smallness of the Unofficial Majority recommended and the diversity of character of the Unofficial Membership when compared with homogeneous Official vote will probably in practice be found to result in the control of the proceedings of Council remaining with Government. But adequate safeguards should be provided to ensure the passage of legislation considered by Government to be essential to public welfare and to prevent the passage of undesirable legislation. For this purpose we suggest the adoption of sections 51, 52 and 53 of the new Ceylon Constitution (printed as Appendix B).

We recommend further that the present right of protest contained in section XVIII of the Standing Rules should be retained but a proviso that such protest must be forwarded without undue delay to the Secretary of State should be added.

We recommend that with one exception the Official Members of Council should hold their seats by virtue of their offices. We consider that a seat on Council should involve a real responsibility for Official Members as it does for Unofficials. Official Members should be expected to speak on the introduction of Bills concerning their departments, to reply to debate on such bills, to answer "Questions" concerning their departments and generally to take a more active part in Council proceedings.

We recommend that the Official Members should consist of—
His Excellency the Governor; and
The Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's Regular Troops in the Straits Settlements,
and the holders for the time being of the Offices of—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney-General,
The Resident Councillor, Penang,
The Resident Councillor, Malacca,
The Treasurer,
The Colonial Engineer,
The Director of Medical Services,
The Director of Education,
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs,
The Collector of Land Revenue,

SPORE.

One Member to be nominated by name by His Excellency the Governor to enable him to avail himself of the special experience of any officer whose post may not be of Council rank.

We recommend that the 14 Unofficial Members should consist of—
Seven Europeans,
Three Chinese,
Two Natives of British India,
One Representative of the Malay Race.

One Eurasian.
Members must of course be British subjects.

Of the European Members we recommend that—
Nearly the whole of the mails from Japan to Europe, via America shipped from Yokohama and other ports on the N.Y.K. line, "Sewa Maru" on December 6, were destroyed by a fire which occurred on Christmas Eve on a mail-car at Berthold, North Dakota, according to information received on Wednesday morning from New York by the Yokohama Post Office, says the *Japan Gazette*. No details are given concerning mails other than those from Yokohama but it is known that there were 38 sacks from other cities in Japan to Europe shipped through Yokohama on the same liner, the number being 39 sacks from Tokyo, 47 from Kobe, 8 from Osaka, and 4 from Nagasaki.

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